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*Observations Météorologiques sur les Pluies Générales et les Tempêtes.
Nouvelle Edition par Gaston Féral. Montauban, 1896.*

In this pamphlet M. Féral describes an electro-magnetic phenomenon observed under the following conditions:

On the 10th of June, 1893, at the village of Puicelcy, arrondissement of Gaillac, we saw in clear weather at six o'clock in the evening, clouds rising on the horizon to the northeast, greenish yellow in their upper part and of a clear, bright red below. They showed themselves at first in circles on the same horizontal line, filling a broad space and rising not quite half the distance to the zenith. Then the circles disappeared and with them the colour of the upper part, and the clouds took a shape resembling a broad horizontal band coloured more or less deeply red. Two hours after their appearance they were no longer to be distinguished. The weather remained fine during the 11th, 12th and 13th of June, with some cirrus clouds, and a south wind.

On the morning of the 14th the sky was overcast, and at one o'clock the rain fell, the wind blowing from the west. It rained, with intermissions, for two and a half days, and the meteorological bulletins showed that the rain had been general.

According to this there exist one or several atmospheric phenomena which show themselves about 91 hours in advance in the districts in which begins the gathering of heavy rains. We have not observed the phenomenon in the winter.

M. Féral concludes that he has made the discovery of an electro-magnetic phenomenon *sui generis*, which may be regarded as a transition between the polar aurora and the electrical discharge of a storm, and he enlarges upon the value of the discovery to the farmer and the cultivator. These persons, it is to be feared, will continue to prefer their own time-honoured science of the weather, when they read M. Féral's admission (on p. 12) that they cannot expect to see his phenomenon more than once a year.

The New Geography. By Albert Perry Brigham. (Reprint), 8vo, 1896.

Prof. Brigham's paper considers the claim of the new geography to a place in the scheme of higher education. It offers, we are told, multiplied sources of intellectual satisfaction and ennobling means of recreation and culture, and it illumines historic and economic research at every turn. This is not too much to say, but Prof. Brigham finds, on comparing the catalogues of fifty American colleges and universities, that thirty-three of these documents afford no reason to suppose that geography receives systematic attention in their respective institutions. Of the remaining seventeen Harvard and Chicago give the fullest measure of instruction and wholly of the most progressive type; Yale has two courses in physical geography, Princeton two, Cornell one, and Michigan teaches the development of topography under geology. Physiog-